THEY SWALLOWED

ALL THE FINES.

A Pleasant Gastronomic and Bibulous Custom of the Second Panel, Sheriff's Jury.

CHEERING JUDGE BRADY

Solid Men Who Meet Once a Year to Empty Their Treasury and Have a Good Time.

Once a year the Sheriff's Jury, Second Panel, indulges in a dinner-a big dinner-a dinner which is one of the dinners of the season. It is always at Delmonico's, and it is invariably an occasion upon which some of the solid men of New York meet to have a jolly, good time-gastronomically, bibulously, oratorically and generally,

Last night's banquet was no exception to the rule, unless it was that it was even more of a suc-

But lest there may be some folks who are so ill informed as not to know just what the second panel is, it may be as well to explain right here.

WHAT THE SECOND PAREL IS.

The second panel of the Sheriff's jury is composed of 100 prominent merchants, bankers and business men of the city, who, being men of distinction and having a little "pull," are so fortunate as to be put on the Sheriff's jury list. They are fortunate because the work is very light and they are thereby relieved of any other jury duty, which, as everybody knows, is often a serious tax upon the valuable time of a business man, whose

It requires only five or six Sheriff's jurymen to pass upon a de lunatico or property case such as is tried before the Sheriff's jury. But



men are needed the entire panel of 100 is summoned. Now, as every one of the 100 knows that so few are required the great majority will stay away and cheerfully pay the small fine (not official) for special cases of fifty cents for Sheriff's cases on

FOREMAN ADON SMITH-

Mondays, which is imposed upon the absentees. By the time a year has rolled around these trifling fines have aggregated several thousand dol-lars, which is money enough to pay for the finest dinner which Delmonico's chef can devise, to be washed down by wines of the rarest vintages. And even after all this expenditure they often have money over, which they distribute in charity.

A VALUABLE SOUVENIE.
One of the features of last evening's gathering was the souvenir menu. It was undoubtedly the most costly and elaborate affair of the kind ever prepared for a similar occasion. It was a large occo portfolio of original etchings and, besides the title page, typical of the various courses on the marine sketch entitled "Beating In" and representing a fleet of oyster boats coming into harbor. This, of course, was typical of the first dainty on the bill of fare. Number two was a "Quiet Pool" and showed three fishermen enjoying good sport,

on through the entire feast, each course represented by a dainty and appropriate drawing.

The portfolic, which was a veritable work of art, was prepared by the Balawin & Gleason Art Publishing Company after three months' work, the pictures having been executed from suggestions made by Mr. Adon Smith, foreman of the panel, and George A. Meyer, to whose untiring efforts the success of last evening's dinner was largely due.

Among the gentlemen at the tables, the 178 members of the panel and their guests, were the following:—
Adon Smith, treasurer and presiding officer;
Sheriff John J. Gorman, Judge John R. Brady,
Judge C. H. Van Brunt, Judge M. J. O'Brien, Gen-



"FRUITS OF CAPRI"-ETCHING FROM THE MENU. eral Wager Swayne, General Stewart L. Woodford, Judge H. W. Bookstaver, Judge David McAdam, Noah Brooks, E. C. Stanton, George A. Meyer, Judge Ehrlich, Jacob Hays, Jules A. Montant, Forrest H. Farker, Joel O. Stevens, Judge R. A. Van Wyck, Rev. George R. Vandewater, Honry Clausen, C. F. Doane, Abel Crook, William S. Hawk, R. M. Gallaway, F. W. Devoe, Judge R. B. Cowing, Judge James Fitzgerald, Judge J. E. Newburger, G. Schwab, Dr. A. E. Macdonald and many more almost equally well known.



Chairman Smith introduced Sheriff Gorman as the only man who was to be honored with a toast. "We have only one regular toast at our dinners, as everybody knews," said the Chairman, "and that is to the Sheriff. Everything else is catch as catch can, quite informal, and nobody comes here with any cut and dried speeches. We don't have anything of that sort."

Sheriff Gorman responded pleasantly.
Then Chairman Smith blandly said.—"I have changed my mind, gentlemen—the health of Judge drady, who will kindly take my place and preside over the remainder of this feast.

Myor Mady's health had been drunk with much enthusiasm, the Judge told a budget of large, was held as a witness.

securing a confession from young James, one of the three burgians arrested for trying to rob a plumbor's office in Jersey City. The gang had worked several robberies successfully in Hoboken, but were arrested on the first attempt in Jersey City.

James says his father, who has a junk shop at the gang. He drove the wagen into which the stolen goods and burgiars' tools he left it to fee-beekern to drive it home.

James lives with his mother in Monroe street, this city. She has been divorced from his father, who is living in Weehawken.

James sand Feebeckern were committed for trial yesterday, and Frank Leisner, who worked for the elder James, was held as a witness.

stories, each one of which was funnier than the Later, three cheers for the Judge were given with

The Rev. George R. Vandewater spoke to the subject "De Lunatice Inquirendo." Dr. Vandewater said that the only law which he was capable of speaking about was the law that came down from Sinal. The preacher made a very good speech.

After him came General Wager Swayne, General S. L. Woodford and others, and it was a late hour before the company adjourned.

THOSE "BOODLE ALDERMEN" CASES. THEY ARE TRANSFERRED TO THE COURT OF OYER

AND TERMINER BUT MAY NEVER BE TRIED. The remaining "boodle Aldermen indictments" against Robert E. De Lacey, William Moloney and Charles Dempsey were transferred yesterday, on motion of Assistant District Attorney Harry Macions, by Recorder Smyth to the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

District Attorney Nicoll said the removal of the

District Attorney Nicoll said the removal of the cases, did not necessarily mean that they would be tried. Nothing definite had been arrived at yet, he said, as to what should be done with the cases. The transfer was made so that any motion made in the cases might come before a judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

A motion was made before Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions to dismiss these indictments, but he refused to grant it, though Colonel Fellows recommended that it be done. He gave counsel the privilege of renewing their motion should the cases not be tried at the date he set them down for—the third Monday of this month.

The motion for dismissal will how be made.

CUSTOMS LAWYERS PUZZLED.

The Postmaster of Larchmont, Mr. W. H. Campbell, is in trouble. He wrote to Collector Erhardt yesterday that when burglars robbed the safe

yesterday that when burglars robbed the safe in his office on Sunday night part of the booty that they carried off was the sum of thirty-four cents, which was the property of the Treasury Department, being the customs duty on a silk handkerchief which came through the mails to one John Isbistor.

Mr. Campbell wants to know what he is to do about that debt of his of thirty-four cents.

The Law Department Deputy of the Custom House, General Phelps, will tackle this knotty problem. The first step will be to have a ponderous investigation as to how the thirty-four cents came to be at the Post Office. If it was received after business hours on Saturday the Postmaster may finally be relieved of responsibility for its loss.

DECEPTIVE CHAMPAGNE LABELS.

Charles I. Hamburg, a dealer in American wines at No. 74 University place, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of violating the trade mark law. Hamburg, it was charged, has been in the habit of putting foreign champagne labels upon bottles containing the American product and of selling the same as "imported champagne."

The complainants were Graef & Co., wine importers, of No. 32 Beaver street. Hamburg was held in \$1,000 bail for trial.

CAUGHT A GIRL BURGLAR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] ALLENTOWN, Pa., Jan. 15, 1891.—Daisy Wagner, twelve years old, a daughter of Henry Wagner, a well known resident of Allentown, was arrested here to-day for burglary. During the absence of the family this morning she forced open the rear window of the residence of Zachariah Boyer, a butcher living near the girl's home, entered the house and stole a purse containing nearly \$200. As she was about leaving the premises Mrs. Boyer ap-peared on the scene.

The girl ran away. Later she was arrested and taken before an Alderman. She confessed her guilt. The money was found in Mr. Boyer's stable.

stable.

Since the robbery it has been learned that the girl has been guilty of a number of similar crimes. She will probably be sent to the House of Refuge.

MANY BRIDGES GONE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 15, 1891 .- The damage in Western Connecticut by the recent storms was much greater than supposed. In twelve places between Danbury and Branchville, on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, the roads are so submerged

Many small bridges have been swept away, and Many small bridges have been swept away, and it will be weeks before travel can be resumed ever some of the country roads. The damage to roads and bridges in this section is estimated at \$25,000. The radiroads swifered severely. On the Danbury and Norwalk road there were a number of washouts. The Waterbury and Meriden lost a large bridge over Little River. The bridge went down during the storm, carrying a locomotive and one car with it. Efforts to recover the engine have been futile and it will be a total loss. It lies under ten feet of water. The loss to the road will probably reach \$50,000 and may be much more. An iron bridge will probably replace the wooden structure that collapsed. Passengers are now transferred across the river in boats.

The Housatonic Railroad Company's losses amount to between \$60,000 and \$70,000. The bridge and four hundred feet of the long treate at Shelton were cut down by floatfig ice when the jam broke in the river. It will be many weeks before the bridge can be rebuilt. The company is now transferring passengers in carriages over another bridge.

All the railroads have lost heavily by washouts. The Shepang road probably suffored most severely in this particular, although the New York and New England suffered heavily. The total loss to the railroads in the western part of the State will not fall short of \$175,000. it will be weeks before travel can be resumed ever

DANGER ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 15, 1891.—The continuance of the severe weather throughout the lower water course of the east branch of the Susquehanna River has prevented the flood which came name River has prevented the flood which came down the Chemung River and other tributaries from dislodging the ice gorge that has formed at the rocks a short distance below this city.

The channel is gorged and the safety of the towns along the stream is menaced. Late to-day the authorities decided to try to blow out the head of the gorge with dynamite. Large charges will be inserted to-night and the dynamite will be exploded with a battery. Many fear that the ice has been solidified by the cold weather beyond hope of disintegration.

TWO SKATERS DROWNED

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WHITE PLAINS, Jan. 15, 1891 .- While three sons of Hiram Gale, a farmer of Kensico, were skating on a lake in that town about half-past nine o'clock last night the ice gave way under two of them-Harry, twenty years old, and Edgene, thirteenand both were drowned. Frank, ten years old. who was following his brothers at the top of his

who was following his brothers at the top of his speed, barely stopped his course in time to avoid plunging into the hole.

He whipped off his skates and ran from the pond acreaming for help.

Neighbors hurried to the ice and recovered Harry's body, but life was extinct. Eugene's body was not recovered until ten o'clock this morning. Frank says that when skating was proposed Harry objected, saying that the ice was weak, but that Eugene declared that it was all right, as he "knew every inch of it." The lake, which is about a mile long, is owned by New York city and supplies the annexed district pipes.

Corner Drews viewed the bodies this noon and will hold an inquest at three o'clock to-morrow afternoen. The funeral will be held at the Keusico Methodist Church Sunday, at half-past ten A. M., and the burial will be in the White Plains Rural He whipped off his skates and ran from the pond soreaming for help.

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CHURCH AND COURT DEFIED.

MOUNT CARMEL, Fa., Jan. 15, 1891.—The factional fight which almost destroyed the large Polish church in Mount Carmel has broken out anew. Some time ago the members of the St. Stanislaus Society were denied admittance to the funeral services of a deceased member because of their refusal to remove their regalia at the church door. In turn the society refused to pay the widow's funeral benefits, amounting to \$300, and to-day the woman brought suit before Squire Kearney, of Shamokin, to recover the sun.

Two hundred members, wearing the regalia, carrying flags and banners and led by a brase band defantly answered the summens, and by their threatening demonstrations compelled the justice that we would not surely participate in any violation of the law.

Rev. Dr. Mains also opposed the wine cup on the Sabath, and it was unanimously resolved, as above stated, to prohibit the sale.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

A YOUNG BURGLAR CONFESSES.

The Jersey City police succeeded yesterday in securing a confession from young James, one of

GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

Crazy James M. Dougherty Will Be Sentenced for Life for Killing Dr. Lloyd.

HOW HE RECEIVED THE VERDICT.

His Plans to Shoot Other Persons in the Asylum Against Whom He Was Prejudiced Because of Alleged Abuses.

The trial of James M. Dougherty, the murderer of Br. Lloyd, of the Flatbush Insane Asylum, was concluded in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, yesterday. The case was given to the jury at five o'clock, and a verdict was returned of murder in the second degree at twenty-five minutes past eleven o'clock.

Dougherty received the verdict with a smile and waved his hand at the jury. He was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff by Justice Bartlett and will be sentenced on Monday.

The jury, at eight o'clock in the evening, asked the Court for instructions as to whether Dougherty was morally or legally guilty of crime. At ten o'clock they sent out for supper, and it was then concluded that there would be no verdict, but an hour and a half later they filed into court, having reached an agreement.

During the interval of waiting Dougherty was detained in an antercom and paced up and down with his counsel, Mr. Backus. He assured Mr Backus that he would be acquitted, and said he would bring a suit for heavy damages and would divide with him.

DOUGHERTY'S MURDEROUS PLANS. Dougherty was evidently ill when he made his appearance in court in the morning. He asked

Dougherty was evidently ill when he made his appearance in court in the morning. He asked permission to consult a physician, which was granted, and after a tonic had been administered he took the witness stand.

Assistant District Attorney Clark proceeded to examine him further as to the paper taken from him at the time of his arrest entitled, "Assassination vs. Eanditti." In this document, which was a rambling statement of his intention to "kill eixteen, more or less," and his social and economic reasons for his acts, were points bearing on his religious belief. He desired that Mr. Clark should exclude all reference to that part of his paper, as he said "he believes life is eternal." His request was compiled with.

Mr. Clark then further questioned him as to his homicidal intentions and Dougherty replied:—
"I wanted to make an example of the cook because he cooked rotten food."
"Why did you want to kill the barber?"
"He was a traitor who came in the guise of friendship and took letters from me and gave them to the doctors. He was a traitor. I was to remove Keeper Retermeyer for his abuse of the patients."
The prisoner, with the permission of the Court, spoke, after recess, for half an hour. Standing in a stooped manner in front of the jury, he muttered incoherently at times in his own defence,

"I will say few words, and I want to fetch up in the roar after the technicalities have all been heard," he began. "You know that it is to the interestof all these experses to find me insane. Dr. Shaw, the former superintendent of the asylum, alone is worthy of consideration. He introduced many reforms in the institution.

Dougherty then rambled away into the field of meteorology and recounted his discoveries, touching the movement of oyclomes and the effect of extrancous atmospheric forces. There was, he said, a woman in the case, now very high up in society, who would recognize him if he could yet but perfect his scientific discoveries. He had received recognition from the Emperor of Bazzli and from various scientists

care for him.

With a strong appeal for a verdict of insanity and acquittal, Mr. Backus finished his address.

Assistant District Attorney Clark in his address said that Dougherty should be found guilty of murder in the second degree and confined in the State Criminal Asylum for the Insane for life as a convict.

convict.
Judge Bartlett's charge to the jury treated chiefly
of the mental condition Dougherty was in when he
gilled Dr. Lloyd, and justructed the jury that they
had to determine whether the prisoner realized
that he was doing wrong, or whether his reason
was so defective that he did not know he was committing a crime.

NO WINE ON SUNDAYS. THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB OF BROOKLYN PRO-

HIBITS ITS SALE, At a meeting of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, in the hall on Bedford avenue, last evening, it was decided that it was the sense of the club that no wine or liquors should be sold in the club on Sundays.

This recommendation of the Executive Committee, based upon the resolution of Mr. Moulton, "that the convenience of the members will be advanced by the establishment of a cafe in accordance with the usage of all large clubs separate from

ance with the usage of all large clubs separate from
the restaurant and dining room, where liquors
shall be served, was referred to the Executive
Committee with power.
So also was the matter of the prohibition of
smoking in the large dining room, library, parlors
and reception room.

President Frank H. Wilson occupied the chair.
Remarks in denucciation of the ca.26 were made by
George P. Clark, who dilated on the moral clevation which the club was expected to bring about
and referred to the danger to young men if a cafe
was inestituted.

To this view Mr. Kirby took exception and said
the club was a family circle where they had as
much right to determine as to whether they should
have buckwheat cakes on Sunday morning as they
had to oppose a cafe. He had been informed by
excise boards that it was not a violation of the law
to maintain a cafe in the club on Sundays.

Mr. Calvert said it was the opinion of many members that it was a republican club. Sociability
apart from that fact would not be enough to attract many.

A voice—It's not a prohibition club.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT ARMORY. The Thirteenth Regiment Armory Commission met in the Mayor's Office in Brooklyn yesterday and considered sixteen bids for the construction of the new armory. The specifications called for scaled proposals for the amount of the cost of the

sealed proposals for the amount of the cost of the construction of the armory, or separately for the mason work, carpenter work, iron work, steam heating and plumbing work.

The total amount of the lowest bids in the various subdivisions exceeded the appropriation over \$100,000, and a committee was appointed to examine the bids.

The commission decided to adopt the report of the committee that the construction of the administration building be proceeded with, and that the contract be based on the contractors making the lowest total bid. The cost of the administration building is placed at \$239,669 97.

Mayor Chapin raised the point whether it was

legal for the commission to spend part of the money appropriated for a part of the building. It was decided to adopt the resolution, subject to the approval of the Corporation Counsel.

BROOKLYN'S FIRE RECORD. THE HISTORY OF A YEAR AS GIVEN BY FIRE

COMMISSIONER ENNIS. Fire Commissioner John Ennis, of Brooklyn, has just filed his annual report, which is an exhaustive review of the past year's work of the department. One thousand, one handred and forty-two alarms of fire were received and \$42 ambulance calls were sent out. The uniformed force of firemen is now, according to the report, composed of 476 officers and men, a commissioner, a deputy commissioner, two surgeons, a superintendent of repairs, a superintendent of repairs, a superintendent of freeboat, a pilot, two coal passers, eleven bell ringers, seventeen clerks at headquarters and forty men in the repair yards, making a total of 556. There is \$107,000 to the credit of the insurance fund. There were 3,009 licenses issued for the sale of kerosene and 2,434 samples of oil were tested.

There are now in active service twenty-nine steam fire engines, including the fire boat; thirty-one tenders, eight hook and ladder trucks and seven coal and supply wagons. There is a reserve force of five engines, three trucks, four tenders and two wagons and 50,800 feet of serviceable hose. In putting out fires 51,476,200 galions of water were used. The losses aggregated \$336,234 on buildings and \$1,031,884 on contents. The insurances amounted to \$6,264,585. sent out. The uniformed force of firemen is now,

CAPTAIN BROOME NO LONGER. George Cochrane Broome, captain of Company F, Thirty-second regiment, Brooklyn, has resigned his commission. His resignation was asked for by Colonel Clark because of his failure to attend to the duties of his company.

Broome is the son of Lieutenant Colonel Broome, who commanded the Navy Yard marines some

who commanded the Navy Yard marines some years ago. He was formerly the first lieutenant of Company I, Thirteenth regiment. He was ordered to appear before the delinquency court or that regiment last summer to explain why he had not reported for duty when ordered.

Before his trial he was transferred to the Thirty-second regiment as first lieutenant. The captain of the company he was in resigned, and Broome was chosen to succeed him. The fact that Broome was a man of leisure and fastidious in his tastes, while the men in his command were mechanics and laboring men did not make him very popular.

ALL AROUND BROOKLYN.

The man who committed suicide in Greenwood Cemetery on Wednesday afternoon, as reported in the Herath yesterdey, was identified as William Zingerman, a planousker who lived at No. 17 East Sixty-first street, the city. A son of the dead man called at the undertaker shop, No. 704 Third avenue, Brooklyn, peterday morping, and identified the body. He said his father was sixty-four years old and had been out of work along time. A favorite son died recently and was harded in the commetery, but not in the piot on which the old man look his life.

Bids pure manned was trained.

cock his life.

Bids were opened yesterday by the County Treasurer of Brocklyn for the purchase of \$300,000 of County Farm of the County Farm of t

A jury was restorday obtained to try young John Romanolli, who on the night of Fobrasry 12 last, shot and killed his friend, Michael Straholo, as he claims in solf-defence. A game of cards, with half a pound of figs as takes, led to the dispute which resulted in the murder.

TO SING SING FOR LIFE.

EDWARD EMMONS, THE MURDEBER OF MRS. OWENS, CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

Edward Emmons, charged with the killing of Mrs. Kate Owens, was last night found guilty of murder in the second degree before Judge J. F. Barnard, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at

District Attorney Fitzgerald summed up the case on behalf of the prosecution. His argument was so strong that he convinced the jury that Emmons was not insane when he killed his mistress.

Ex-District Attorney Gallagher summed up for the defence. He argued that Emmons was insane, and that insanity was hereditary in the family.

Judge Barnard delivered an impartial charge to the jury.

Judge Barnard delivered an impartial charge to the jury. The jury remained out five hours. Then they came into court with a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

After the jury had been polled, Judge Barnard called Emmons to the bar and asked him if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. Emmons, with a smile upon his lips, only said, "Your Honor, I would like to have a new trial."

only hain, "four hone," two that he can be the formal motion for a new-trial, which was denied.
Judge Barnard then sentenced Emmons to imprisonment for life.
Emmons during his trial showed no signs of remorse. He chatted with his friends and wore a knowing smile spon his face as if confident of acquittal. This bravado was oven noticeable when he was taken to his cell sifer his sentence.
When court opened yesterday morning the court

When court opened yesterday morning the court room was filled to its utmost capacity. Near the prisoner sat his father, three sisters and his deaf and dumb brother. When the jury came in and announced their verdict they all broke down and wept bitterly. Emmons was not even moved by

which interests a strict watch over the prisoner last night to guard against an attempt at suicide, as it is feared that Emmons will try to take his life. Before he was put on trial he announced that if he saw there were no chances of an acquital he would take the stand and convict himself of murder in the first degree, as he would prefer death to imprisonment for life.

TAX COLLECTOR GOBLE MISSING.

A TRUSTED NEWARK OFFICIAL WHOSE ACCOUNTS ARE SHORT \$2,700,

John R. Goble, collector of arrearages of taxes in Newars, has disappeared from that city and leaves in his accounts a shortage of \$2,700, and there is a possibility of an increase of the amount when further examinations are made.

Although the facts were not made public until

Although the facts were not made public until yesterday, the city officials who were Goble's superiors knew of it on Monday. Their first intimation of wrong was when the Second National Bank notified them that the Tax Collector's account was \$1,900 short, and a subsequent investigation increased the amount to \$2,700.

Goble has not been seen by his family since Saturday. When he left his office on Friday night he said he might be late getting in on Saturday. He did not appear at the office during the day, but his absence excited no suspicion. His daughter on Sunday told a caller at the house that he had gone to Maryland for his health. He is known to have left Newark on a Pennsylvania Bailroad train late on Saturday night, having previously cashed a hundred dollar check, which was made out to him as Deputy Tax Collector.

Goble was formerly in the paint business and was appointed to office in 1888. He gave bonds in \$6,000, and it is understood that his shortages extend back but little mure than a year.

Collectors Bush and Goble worked together, Bush keeping the books and Goble worked together, Goble's family did not know of his wrong doing until yesterday afternoon, and his wife and daughters are distracted over the affair.

STRIKING SPINNERS HOPEFUL

The striking spinners of Clark's O. N. T. Mills in Newark are firmly of the opinion that their side of the controversy will soon come out ahead. If they are victorious, however, they say they will make

are victorious, however, they say they will make no demonstration or display, but will quietly return to work.

Seven more of the spinners hired by Clark's overseers in Utica, N. Y., to take the places of the strikers left the hose house quarters yesterday. They atruck before they began work. They left Utica at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon and arrived in Newark after midnight and were immediately taken to the company's hose house. They objected to this, as they had been promised quarters in a hotel, but were obliged to remain there until yesterday morning. Then they declined to eat the breakfast ordered for them and left the place in a body. They claimed that they had been induced to come to Newark on false representations.

The Clarks have erected a high board fence alongside their hose house to prevent outsiders seeing the imported spinners go from their quarters to the mill.

WILL WAIT FOR THE CAUCUS.

Never print a paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement—no salling under false colors.—Charles A. Brands Address to the Wiscomin Elitorial Association, Milamakes, July 24, 1888. "Mr. Dana is agman of extraordinary ability in his sphere," said Mr. Charles McClelland, leader of the democrats in the Assembly, "but when you ask me how I regard him as Senatorial timber, I reply that I shall not vote for any man for Senator who is not in complete accord with the principles and policy of the democratic party. I have not yet decided who I shall vote for. I shall wait for the

SCORES OF SCHEMES FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

The New Commission Listens to Various Plans, Every One of Which Is Guaranteed To Be the Best.

ALL BEAUTIFUL ON PAPER.

Tunnels, Subways, Viaduct and Elevated Roads and Other Systems Enthusiastically Advocated.

Mayor Grant's new Bapid Transit Commission, which is going to try hard to solve the rapid transit problem in sixty days, held its first public meeting yesterday at Steinway Hall. William Steinway, who, since he sacrificed his beard, looks ten years younger, and very much like Bismarck in his palmy days, presided. The other members of the commission present were John H. Starin. Samuel Spencer, Eugene L. Bush and John H. Inman. Among the audience were several mensome with axes to grind and some who were merely disinterested and phllanthropic, if somewhat visionary enthusiasts—who all felt sure that they know just how the problem should be solved. and were fairly burning with anxiety to open wide their pent up floodgates of information and imagin-

ation. Appreciating this fact, Mr. Steinway announced that it was the desire of the commission to give everybody a fair show, but in order that that might be done each individual would have to be reasonably brief in his remarks. If he could not find time to say all that he wanted to the commission would place no limit on the amount of literature

he might submit concerning his particular scheme. L. E. Chittenden, representing the People's Rapid Transit Company, got the floor first and un-folded a beautiful and colossal scheme for supplying New York with just what it wants. It provided for a first class railroad from the Battery to Tarrytown, to have four tracks below the Harlem River and two tracks above it to cost for right of way and construction something like \$90,000,000.

A DIG SCHEME. "The general features of this plan," said Mr. Chittenden, "involves a viaduet railway on the Linsley system, located on a purchased right of way through the blocks. The tracks will be carried upon a viaduct, formed by connected arches of masonry, which may be incorporated into the walls of new buildings. There will be two central tracks for express trains and two exterior tracks for local trains. The central tracks will be about eighteen feet above the exterior or lower tracks, which in turn will be from sixty to seventy feet above the surface, leaving room beneath for four or five stories or floors. On the whole ground space, with openings for light and air, to the height of these four or five stories, will be erected fireproof tenements, as may be best suited for their prospective uses in the different localities, from storehouses to apartments of the first class. These tenements will be provided with steam elevators and all modern conveniences.

Below the tracks and above the tenements will be

interposed arches and concrete broken stone, and

other materials found by long use and experiment to be effectual to cut off the sound and jar and remove all the inconvenience from passing trains." Mr. Chittenden explained that by the rental of this property a return of something like three per cent on the cost of the road would be obtained, which, with the fares paid by passengers, would make the road pay handsomely. The main line was to start from Leonard street, from whence a loop would connect with the Battery and the various ferries. From Leonard street the route north rould lie west of Broadway, somewhere between Mercer and Greene streets, avoiding Madison and Union squares, passing the southwest corner of Cer tral Park at Fifty-ninth street, from thence to a point between the Boulevard and Tenth avenue. then in a straight line to Washington Heights and so on. After crossing the river the two track road

to Tarrytown would be built on a viaduct or on the ground, according to the nature of the ground.

FIFTY MILES AW MOUD.

Mr. Chittenden skibited maps and pictures explanatory of his scheme. But what struck most people as being the best part of it was his declaration that it would be as easy as rolling off a log to maintain a speed of fifty miles an hour on such a road with the express trains, and that with four tracks there would be no crowding.

Then Louis Sterne, a civil engineer from London, expounded the merits of the Greathead underground system, which, with the use of electric motors, has been recently tried in London with such satisfactory results. He was very certain it was just the thing needed in New York and was free from all the serious objections which render the viaduct, surface, arcade and elevated systems objectionable. By way of illustration he gave a description of the London City and South London Railroad, which was constructed on the Greathead system. It consisted of two tunnels, each ten and needed and riveted tegether through internal flanges about three inches deep. These tunnels, he declared, were gas and water tight and could be pushed through rapidly, and by comparison with other systems very cheaply. With electric motors travel in them was safe, expeditious and agreeable.

WILL SUIT ANY BOUTE.

The tunnel system removed from the rapid to the tunnel system removed from the rapid of the New York Loan and Improvement on April 12, 1880, gave a bond to that company to an April 12, 1880, gave a bond to that company to an April 12, 1880, gave a bond to that company to an April 12, 1880, gave a bond to that company to a large about \$500,000 was subsequently in the Arge large from sales and the balance is still due. Large blocks of valuable stocks were included in the transfer.

The property in Shrewsbury township, it was shown, is owned solely by Mrs. De Navarro, and the defendence was the heart from her parents it could not be taken for her husband's flow. Large blocks of valuable of the New

other systems very cheapit, with electric motors travel in them was safe, expeditious and agreeable.

WILL SUIT ANY ROUTE.

The tunnel system removed from the rapid transit problem in New York city all possible objection to the use of any desired route. The Commissioners were better judges than he of the ideal routes through New York city and of the general requirements of the city, but he understood that there was a general opinion that Broadway, for a certain distance at least, was one of these ideal routes. Now, any objection, he said, that there might be to the use of Broadway for either an arcade, an elevated or a viaduot railroad could not possible attach to the deep underground scheme. Four or six tunnels could be run through the line of Broadway from Bowling Green or South Ferry without the least possible injury to the foundations or encroachments upon the vault privileges of property owners along the thoroughfare. It would be far below all these, below the foundations of the buildings, below the gas, water, steam and other misins and conduits in the streets, and out of the way of overything. Stations would be located at convenient intervals.

Trom these stations access would be had to the railroad platforms by hydraulic elswaters, capable of carrying fifty or sixty people, and by supplementary stairways. Any desired speed could be maintained. For through traffic the trip ought to be made from Wall street to 125th street within fifteen minutes at the outside.

A hasty computation of the probable cost of an underground railroad system in New York city assured Mr. Sterne that a double tunnel system could be constructed for less than \$1,00,000 a mile, including equipment and organization.

four track system; if constructed at the same time, for less than \$1,800,000 a mile, including equipment and organization.

Lawson N. Fuller wanted an elevated railroad from the Battery up Broadway to Fifty-minth street, through the Boulevard to 170th street and thence to Kingsbridge road. He didn't think any street should be exempted from liability to be used for rapid transit rosus.

Alfred Speer then expounded his scheme for the solution of rapid transit. It consisted of an "endless train," propelled by stationary engines with transfer cars enabling passengers to get on and off without stopping it. Mr. Speer illustrated his system with a model and some pictures.

Moses T. Williams dilated on the merits of a double track elevated railroad system on the east and west sides of the city, to cost about \$3,000,000.

With fares at four cents, or thirty-three tickets for a double track elevated railroad system on the east and west sides of the city, to cost about \$3,000,000.

With fares at four cents, or thirty-three tickets for a double track elevated that it would pay twenty per cent on the investment. And by having clevators to the stations he was prepared to guarantee that there would be a falling off of thirty per cent in the deaths from heart disease.

Alfred A Hart described a scheme for an elevated structure to run between the blocks and which should accommodate freight and local and express trains all at the same time.

Colonel R. E. Hazard said the New York underground railway was not defenct, although it was pretty ancient. He also said a few good words for the district underground system and the electrical subway system. He is interested in all three and does not care which wins.

The commission will meet again next Thursday afternoon at Steinway Hall at three o'clock.

MISS BROOKS GIVES BAIL.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNESS SAYS SHE IS FALSELY ACCUSED OF THEFT.

Miss Gertrude Brooks, the young English governess who was arrested in this city charged with forday morning by the Seston express, on the New York, larceny by Mr. Glendenin Eckert, of Glen Cove, L. and three children.

I., in whose family she had been employed, was released from custody yesterday after giving bond

leased from custody yesterday after giving bond of \$250 to insure her appearance for trial. The case has been set down for a hearing on January 24, before Justice Losee, at Roslyn.

Miss Brooks left Mr. Eckert's employ in November last. A few days after her departure the family missed a number of small articles. Her trunk was still in her room, and Mr. Eckert secured a search warrant. When the trunk was opened, Mr. Eckert says, the missing articles were found in it. He then caused the arrest of Miss Brooks.

Miss Brooks says that she had trouble with a member of Mr. Eckert's family, and she believes the missing articles were put into her trunk out of revenge. She claims to be fully able to establish her timocence.

ELOPEMENT OF A SCHOOL GIRL

SHE BAN AWAY WITH AN ATTRACTIVE BOARDER IN HER MOTHER'S HOUSE.

Among the scholars of the Bay Street High School in Jersey City, Miss Edith O'Donnell ranked, until recently, as the most popular. She was in the senior class, and expected to graduate in June next. This, however, will not come to pass, as Miss Edith, to the astonishment of her friends, has been suddenly married.

She is the daughter of Mrs. Frank O'Donnell, who keeps a boarding house at No. 157 Pavonia avenue. Bright and early on Monday morning last

avenue. Bright and early on Monday morning last Edith, who is eighteen years of age, started for school. She was excused by her teacher, however, shortly after her arrival, and a few minutes later she was married at the Scotch Presbyterian Church parsonage on Mercer street to Frank Gordon, a bearder at her mother's house.

Mr. Gordon is thirty-one years old and a clerk in the Erie freight house. The young couple came to New York after the ceremony, and then went to Fairview, where they are now keeping house.

The happy groom wrote to his mother-in-law soon after he had settled his wife in their new home and informed her of the marriage. He also begged for his wife's effects Mrs. O'Donnell threatened to have him arrested for the non-payment of a \$50 board bill.

She then obtained a warrant of arrest from

bill.

she then obtained a warrant of arrest from Justica Youmans. She relented, however, before the warrant was executed and now she has intimated that if the young couple will return to Jersey City they will be received with open arms. A brilliant reception at Mrs. O'Donnell's boarding house is now in progress.

BURIED IN ONE GRAVE.

THE JEESEY CITY AUTHORITIES REGARD THE

LAST REQUEST OF TWO SUICIDES. The bodies of Charles Thieloke and his wife tugusta, the aged couple who committed suicide at their home, No. 70 Thorn street, Jersey City, by taking polson, as reported in the HERALD on Tuesday, were buried in one grave in Bay View Ceme tery, Jersey City, yesterday. This was in accordance with the written request of Thieleke found in their room. The only mourners to follow the hearses to the graveyard were the Rev. Emil Meury and three men employed in Koch's bookbindery in

and three men employed in Roch's bookbindery in this city.

Something more of the antecedents of the couple have been learned. Julius Weise, who lives on Congress street, Jersey City, had known Thieleke from boyhood. They were born at Heindorf, naar Berlin, and learned the trade together at a book-bindery at Frankfort. Thieleke's father was a prominent citizen, but the son antagonized his family and violated the Prussian laws by marrying his own cousin.

family and violated the Prussian laws by marrying his own cousin.

Thickek went to London, and he and Weise met everal years later in this city, where they worked together in the same anop. Thickek returned to Jersey City eight years ago. He had a strong love for home and was a devoted husband.

He regretted that he was childless. His wife was eccentric and idolized her husband. She was disposed to melancholia and frequently wished that she were dead. It was learned from some neighbors that the wife was thought to be demented. One queer freak of the couple was to fasten a sheet in front of the balcony of their home and quaff beer behind it, while the mischlevous small boys smused themselves by hurling mud at the sheet and aggravating the old couple.

WILL ENFORCE THE MORTGAGES. THE DE NAVARRO PROPERTY AT SHREWSBURY

TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF COURT. An important decision was rendered by Vice Chancellor Van Fleet in Newark yesterday in the suit of the Equitable Life Assurance Society

suit of the Equitable Life Assurance Society against José F. De Navarro, the wealthy banker, of this city, and father-in-law of Mary Anderson, and his wife, Ellen A. De Navarro.

Mr. and Mrs. De Navarro gave a bond on July & 1882, to secure the payment of \$350,000to the Equitable company. The security included property at Fifty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, Elfty seventh street and Lexington avenue, Eighty-first street and Eighth avenue, this city, and in Shrews bury, Monmouth county, N. J.

A part of these properties, the insurance company alleged, were afterward assigned to the New York Loan and improvement Company, and when the mortgage of the Equitable company sme due and was not paid it was foreclosed. When the remaining properties were sold, however, they realized about \$38,000 less than the claim; hence the suit.

J., to the town was the means of sending a number of capitalists from this city to that town. Their mission was to purchase the beach front.

A representative of a large steambost company which makes a specialty of summer oxcursions of fered Mr. Bradley \$25,000 more than the price at which it was proposed to sell to the town. The offer was refused, as the object was to turn the beach into an excursion ground.

The other gentlemen wanted the beach simply for speculative purposes. Mr. Bradley says he will dispose of the beach to the town only, and that ne corporation can get possession of it as long as ne lives.

DRINK LED TO HIS DEATH. Thomas Hines, the young man who was crushed to death under a Jersey City street car on Tuesday night, was under the influence of drink. He spent night, was under the influence of drink. He spent several hours prior to the accident in a saloon on Henderson street near the Eris Hailroad. This saloon is half a dozen blocks from the scene of the accident, and the unfortunate Hines was about two blocks from his home when he fell on the track. He was with his prother in the saloon and left to walk home and his brother remained at the saloon. Hines was unmarried and was employed as a track repairer by the Pennsylvania Kailroad Company. John Weber, the driver, and John Carstens, the conductor of the car, were paroled yesterday by Police Justice Stilsing.

NEWS NOTES FROM ROUND ABOUT. The body of Henry Adams, who was lest from the schooner Ottar, was found yesterday morning on the beach near the Smith's Point (L. I.) life saving station. Eighty-five weavers employed at the Clay & Grococci silk mill, Faterson, N. J. have struck against a refuz-tion of 736 per cent on sakin gros grain goods. The weavers of the Moding mills have accepted a similar ra-duction.

duction.

Frederick Griffith, twenty years old, of Norwood, N.J., was sentenced to three years in State Prison by Judge Lipplancett, of Jersey City, yesterday, for the theft of a horse and carriage. He hired the turnout from Mr. John Conkling, of Jersey City, on December S. saying it was wanted by the heav. Dr. Brett, and sold it in Spring Valley for \$355.

for \$30.

Automat Bank, of Hoboken, yesterday, signed "Yames P. Dwyer." He said the signature was his own and he wanted the cash right away, as he "had a sure thing on the races." He bad no mency in the bank and was arrested as a luvation.

rested as a lumatic.

Mrs. Mary Gailagher, of No. 188 Twelfth street, Jersey City, was convicted in the Court of General Sessions, Jersey City, yesterday, of assaulting her husband, John Sallagher, at their home, on the night of October 1s, Bentence was postponed. Mrs. Gailagher is a sender, mall sized woman, and her husband a burly man, six lest inheight. He says she came home drunk and his tim with a flat from.

Alexander, Baset a Foot

Icet in height. He says she came home drunk and hit him with a fist from.

Alexander Harat, a Frenchman, was arrested in West Holoken Festerday morning white attempting to shoot his brother in law, Mr. Georgia. Haret was crazed by absinthe and broke in the deer of his sister's home. She field from the room and ran to the window and called the police. Her husband hid under the bed and baret was dragging him out to kill him when a policeman arrested him. He had a loaded revolver in his hand.

John Bresskie, a young Hungarian, tried twice, to commit suicide in Police Headquarters, Yonkers, yesterday morning. He first attempted to ham; himself with a strap attached to the bars in his cell and then tried to dash out his brains against an iron basin in his cell. Boorman Noian found him hauging and cut him down. Dr. Warren was cent for and resuscitated him Shortly after being left alone in the cell he was disnovered trying to take his life by braining himself. He is supposed to have suddonly become insane. He was taken to St. Jeacph's Hospital for treatment. Broskie had been arrested for attempting to kill Bertha Lapik, who lives at No. 46 Clinton streat, in the anne house with bim, and was senteneed to six months' huprisonment in the Penituniary by Junge Thayse.

Edward Mead, sixty years old, a contractor of Mount Vornon, was instantly killed at Woodlawn Junction yesterday morning by the Socion express, on the New York, New Haven and Hartforf Kalfrond. He leaves a wife